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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1414)

Name of Candidate	Prakhar Kumar Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	504766
Center	Online	Date	30/11/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

In October 2020, Haryana has allowed Right to Recall representative of Panchayats. This has again started debate over its utility.

Right to Recall means citizens have the right to call back or cancel the representation by a particular candidate of their region.

How it deepens democracy

1) Increases power in the hands of people as election is not a once in a 5 year activity'.

2) It makes representatives more accountable, transparent and citizen friendly.

3) People can engage in formulation of policies & hold representatives accountable.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) It will decrease horse trading and corrupt practices.

5) International Best Practice: Sweden practices it.

Challenges

1) Increases complexity of election process.

2) Increases burden on Election Commission for reelection.

3) Financial burden on exchequer.

4) Politicisation of issues.

5) Inequality between lower level (Panchayats) and State & National level (No Such Right to Recall).

A Right to Recall can help in deepening the roots of democracy provided it is exercised cautiously. Other initiatives like Social Audit, Citizen Awareness must be explored first.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. For the justice delivery system to work for the ordinary citizen, it is imperative that the issues affecting the functioning of the lower courts in India be urgently addressed. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आम नागरिक के लिए न्याय वितरण प्रणाली को कारगर बनाने हेतु, भारत में अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों की कार्यप्रणाली को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

More than 3 crore cases are pending in lower courts and 60,000 in Supreme Court. (2019)

Issues affecting lower courts

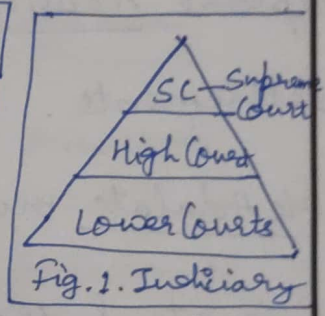

Fig. 1. Judiciary

1) High pendency of cases
   ↳ More than 1000 cases are more than 75 years old.

2) Lack of number of judges with respect to vacancies

3) Lack of support staff in courts

4) Lack integration of technology with judicial system

5) Erosion of trust between judiciary & citizens due to corruption.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to tackle

1) Expedited filling of vacancies of judges
↳ All India Judicial Service (Art. 312)
can be formed as All India Service.

2) Explore Arbitration and out of court settlements.

3) Lok Adalats must be formed at local levels.

4) E-Courts & technology can be used for providing faster records, postmartem reports, listing cases etc.

5) A cadre to man judicial offices for record keeping

Judiciary is the protector of Constitution and lower courts are the first point of appeal for any citizen. They must be reformed for expedited deliverance of justice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by Speaker in this regard.

(150 words) 10

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में,अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Anti Defection law was formulated by 52nd Amendment Act and added as X th Schedule in the Constitution to curb "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" politics of 1970s onwards.

Anti Defection law restricts the freedom of legislators as –

1) They cannot speak their mind and have to toe the party line.

2) Whip does not allow them to vote as an independent individual.

3) No difference between 'dissent' & 'defection'.

But freedom of choice of legislators have to curbed in order to –

1) Reduce incidence of horse trading.

2) Provide stability to government.

Speaker is to act as the decision maker with regard to anti defection complaints. But the decision of speaker is Subject to Judicial Review. (Kihoto Hollohan Case)

1) Speaker may have party-bias & hence may not be a neutral decision makers.

2) Law does not mention any time frame for Speaker to act, hence Speaker can effectively exercise his discretion.

Suggestions

1) 2nd ARC has suggested to use whips only for substantial motions like Vote of No Confidence.

2) National Commission to Review Working of Constitution (NCRWC) suggested disqualification under 8th Schedule to be decided by Governor or President (on EC advice)

Above Suggestions must be looked into to make it more effective.

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4. What are the various issues pertaining to functioning and performance of state legislatures in India? In this context, suggest some measures to make state assemblies more transparent and effective. (150 words) 10

भारत में राज्य विधान-मंडलों की कार्यपद्धति और निष्पादन से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, राज्य विधान सभाओं को और अधिक पारदर्शी तथा प्रभावी बनाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Constitution has envisaged for a State legislative Assembly for all states & few Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry). 6 States have State legislative councils too.

Issues with state legislatures

functioning & Performance

1) High disruption causes wastage of time.

2) Not giving due notice for discussion & introduction of bills.

3) lack of administrative staff for technical help and records keeping.

4) Members going into the well area & not allowing others to speak.

5) Delay in online upload of documents & sessions.

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Measures to improve transparency

1) Using technology and live stream of state assembly session on lines of RSTV and Lok Sabha TV.

2) Expedited filling of vacancies of staff in assembly.

3) Pro activeness to publish information about performance of various MPs

- Bills introduced
- Time spoken
- Disruption caused

4) Increase & fix number of mandatory sitting days

A strong legislative assembly will help in deliberation over critical issues thus promoting 'Good Governance' as end result

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5. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Social Audits refers to scrutiny of government processes and implementation of policies by present or potential beneficiaries.

MGNREGA (2005) and National Food Security Act (2013) has institutionalised it.

Role in increasing transparency & good governance

1) Makes the administration accountable by being open to scrutiny by the public.
2) Reduces incidences of corruption & forgery.
3) Increases participation of people in decision making and better implementation by reducing inclusion & exclusion errors.
4) Policies can be framed keeping local factors

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in mind.

5) Better record keeping at local level for future reference.

6) Rights based approach by beneficiaries

Impediments in institutionalization

1) Lack of Capacity at local level to scrutinise → low literacy
→ low skill sets for auditing.

2) Bureaucratic Apathy to share power with public.

3) lack of Awareness about rights and govt. policies.

4) Reduced trust between administration & citizens.

Social Audit can be a panacea for citizen centric development & help reduce siphoning of funds for other purposes.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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6. Explain the idea behind introduction of citizen's charters in India. Also, discuss the problems faced in their implementation. (150 words) 10

भारत में नागरिक चार्टर के आरंभ के पीछे निहित विचार को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Citizen's Charters are an organization's declared commitment to give certain services mentioning standards alongwith grievance redressal mechanisms.

Need of Citizen Charter

1) To make an organization commit to a certain standard of service
   ↳ Give 'Vision' & 'Mission' to organization
2) To let the customer know about the services that can be expected.
3) To make a benchmark which needs to be achieved.
4) Grievance Redressal procedure in case services are not met.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impediments in Citizen Charter

1) lack of legal & Statutory backing.
2) lack of awareness among citizens.
3) lack of Coordination with NGOs, Civil Society during formulation stage.
4) Citizen Charter not followed in spirit.
5) No Standard format of charter.

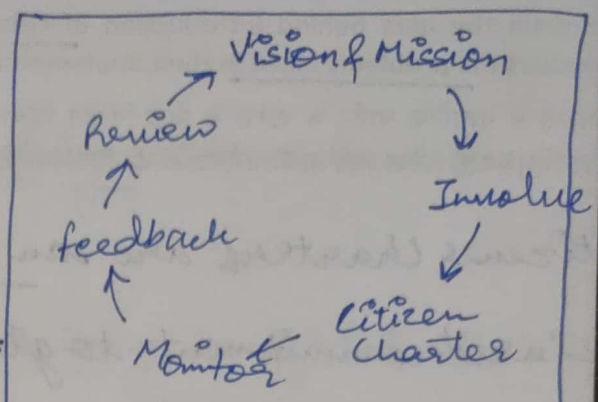

Fig. 1. Evolution of Charter

Way Forward

1) Right to Service Acts - Delhi's doorstep service delivery can be replicated.
2) Sevottam Model needs to be followed.

Integrated Approach → Citizen Charter
→ Grievance Redressal
→ Service Delivery Capability

Citizen Charter needs to be used as a 'means' to fullfill 'end' of citizen welfare.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Public Distribution System in India has shown laudable improvements, however in the context of migrant workers and those still left out, it needs multiple adjustments. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ने प्रशंसनीय सुधार दर्ज किए हैं, हालाँकि प्रवासी श्रमिकों और इस प्रणाली से न जुड़ पाए लोगों के संदर्भ में, इसमें विविध समायोजनों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public Distribution System is used to give grains (Rice & Wheat) at affordable cost (₹2/kg & ₹3/kg) to 75% rural & 50% urban households (National food Security Act, 2013).

Improvements due to PDS

1) Decrease in malnutrition from 58% to 51% anaemic women.

2) Decrease in stunting & wasting of children.

3) A step to fulfill SDG #1 (No Poverty) & SDG #2 (Zero Hunger).

4) Rights based approach of food for all.

However it needs multiple adjustments as ____

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Migrants are not able to take ration in the state which they work.

2) Siphoning of rations - Black marketing by 'Quota' dealers, fake ration cards.

3) Giving less grains than what they are entitled.

4) Delay in grain distribution — More than 1/3rd of food produced is wasted. (FAO).

Solutions

1) 'One Nation, One Ration Card' - It'll help migrant workers take upto 50% of monthly ration limit in the state they work.

2) Using Aadhar enabled ration card to reduce siphoning of grains.

3) Biometric Authentication can reduce corruption, adoption of technology.

PDS is a right based act which has helped in moving 270 mn people out of poverty (Multidimensional Poverty Index)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While India has shown improvement in a number of socio-economic indicators over the years, considerable work still needs to be done to improve India's performance in the Global Hunger Index. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, भारत ने विगत कुछ वर्षों में कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों में सुधार दर्ज किया है, तथापि वैश्विक भूख सूचकांक (ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स) में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर करने हेतु अभी भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has improved its rank from 102 in 2019 to 94 in 2020 in Global Hunger Index.

Improvement in Socio-Economic Indicators

1) More than 270 million moved out of poverty from 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Multidimensional Poverty Index Report).

2) India's per Capita income has crossed $2000.

3) IMR has decreased to 31/1000 live births & MMR to 122/1 lakh births.

4) India's life expectancy has more than doubled to 69 years from 32 year (1947).

Performance in GHI has been dismal -

1) Undernourishment - Share of population in 'Nutri-Puzzle' has been increasing, according to Angus Deaton (Nobel Laureate)

2) Child Wasting - More than 50% of world's wasted in India

3) Stunting - 38% India's Children.

4) Child Mortality - IMR: 31/1000 live births

Steps to improve India's performance

1) Mid Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

2) Food fortification - to fight malnutrition.

3) LaQshYA program, PM Matru Vandana Yojna to reduce Child Mortality.

4) Free food Grain - Antyodaya Yojna, PM Garib Kalyan Yojna, 'One Nation One Ration Card'

Above steps have been taken to ameliorate & achieve SDG #2 (Zero Hunger)

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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9. Discuss the border issue between India and Nepal in view of the observation that it is both a testimony to the special relationship and a source of recurring frictions. **(150 words) 10**

भारत-नेपाल संबंध वस्तुतः विशेष संबंध का एक प्रमाण होने के साथ-साथ बारंबार होने वाले टकराव का भी एक स्रोत है, इस अवलोकन के आलोक में दोनों के मध्य सीमा-विवाद की समस्या पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India & Nepal border dispute has recurred over Nepal's claims of Kalapani territory in North-East Uttarakhand. Nepal passed a new map including it.

Special Relationship

1) 1950 friendship treaty has led to 'open borders' between India & Nepal.

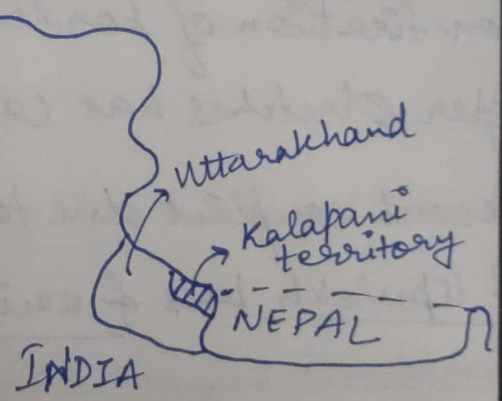

fig. 1. Kalapani territory

2) High number of Gorkha soldiers in Indian Army.

3) Open Border trade between India & Nepal
↳ 75% of Nepal's trade passes through India.

4) Madhesi population has historical & cultural links.

margin

Border: Source of friction

1) Open border has caused infiltration of terrorists easily.

2) Located between 'Golden Crescent' & 'Golden triangle' — huge amount of drugs, human trafficking occurs throughout border.

3) Non-fixation of borders clearly in upper stretches has caused rifts — like recent conflict due to Limpiyadhura & Lipulekh pass & origin of river Kali. (Treaty of Sagauli 1816)

Way forward

1) India & Nepal have 'Roti-Beti Ka Rishta' & hence must use 'Back Channel Diplomacy' to sort out issues.

(Cultural Diplomacy) & '2+1' mechanism with China can be used to engage with Nepal. Mujral Doctrine must be followed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The evolving global situation around Covid-19 simultaneously highlights the relevance of the World Health Organisation (WHO) as well as its existing lacunae. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

कोविड-19 के चतुर्दिक विकसित वैश्विक स्थिति, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) की प्रासंगिकता के साथ-साथ इसमें विद्यमान कमियों को भी रेखांकित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

World Health Organisation was formed in 1945 & is a specialised organ of United Nations. It has emerged as a centrepoint for research & information dissemination amidst COVID-19.

Relevance of WHO

1) It helps in collaboration among different nation
   ↳ COVAX facility for Vaccine development.
   ↳ Solidarity Trial.
2) A centrepoint to disseminate correct & fact based information & guidelines.
3) To classify any disease as of 'international concern' or a 'pandemic'.
4) It helps in popularising international best practices.

Lacunae of WHO

1) Delay in declaration of pandemic
2) Accused of bias with USA & China – Current DG Tedros is considered to have pro-China bias by USA.
3) Excessive dependence on voluntary contributions (>80%) of USA, China.
4) Lack of powers to punish nation states not following its advice.

Recent Changes to fight COVID-19

1) A new cell of Global Health Emergency has been opened.
2) A new division over Research & Development has become functional

WHO is all the more important amidst 'deglobalisation' tendencies & can help in SDG # 3 (Good health & Well Being)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Identifying the different capacity gaps that exist in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), highlight the need for capacity building of these bodies. What steps have been taken by the government of India in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में मौजूद विभिन्न क्षमता अंतरालों की पहचान करते हुए, इन निकायों के क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Urban local Bodies got a Constitution backing by 74th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1993.

Capacity Gaps

1) Lack financial independence as not able to generate revenue on their own.

2) Infrastructural facilities like offices for legislators are in dilapidated condition or even not present.

3) Principle of Subsidiarity - Higher level State & National govt. not giving them adequate powers
↳ Only 9 subjects out of listed 19 have been devolved to them.

4) Lack of Capacity Building workshops for local level functionaries.

5) Best practices not promoted adequately.

6) Lack of adequate personnels.

Need for Capacity Building

1) More than 50% of India's population to reside in urban areas by 2030, from current 31% (Census 2011).

2) Financial independence necessary to give 'Quality Services'.
   ↳ Mayoral functions need to be autonomous (Global Best Practice: Paris).

3) Newer Challenges: Climate change, Heat Island Effect, Desertification, need to be dealt.

Steps taken by Government

1) AMRUT: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation &

Urban Transformation — build Sewerage system & drainage system.

2) Urban forestry: 200 urban forests under 'Nagar Van Scheme'.

3) Smart City scheme - for better urban amenities.

4) 15th finance Commission has given more than ₹ 20,000 crore to urban local bodies.

Way Forward
- → Skill development & capacity development program
- → Increasing Taxation powers (As done in Rio De Janeiro).

Urban local Bodies can help give Quality Services at local level & turn true the maxim of 'Minimum Government & Maximum Governance'.

12. Assess the performance of the GST Council as a constitutional body vested with powers to take all major decisions relating to Goods and Services Tax. (250 words) 15

वस्तु और सेवा कर (GST) से संबंधित सभी बड़े निर्णय लेने की शक्तियों से लैस एक संवैधानिक निकाय के रूप में GST परिषद के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

GST Council is a constitutional body under Art. 279-(A). The Chairperson is Union Finance Minister. Voting Pattern — 33% Center, 66% States

Any kind of proposal to be passed needs 75% of the votes. It recommends changes into various GST rates & slabs.

Positive Changes by GST Council

1) Cooperative Federalism - All states are represented in the council & requirement of 75% votes for any proposal give them adequate weight.

2) 'One Nation, One Tax' - A Step towards it to rationalise the tax system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Increase communication between Union & State government.

4) Consensus on critical issues - Petrol, Aviation Turbine fuel etc. kept out of GST.

Shortcomings of GST Council

1) States have been stripped of their major revenue sources, thus increasing dependence on the Union government for finances.

2) Deadlock over Compensation Cess (5 years) amidst the COVID-19 pandemic
↳ Non payment of ₹1.35 lakh crore cess to states.

3) Manouvering by Centre to ask states to take loans directly from market.

4) Alcohol & Petroleum are out of GST.

Don't write anything in margin (कुछ भी कुछ मत लिखें)

Steps taken to strengthen it

1) Conciliatory approach to give states freedom to decrease their fiscal deficits
↳ Increasing of state limits to borrow from 3% to 5% of GDP
↳ Centre borrowing from market to give shortfall of funds in compensation cess

2) Remaining 5 items of petroleum to be brought into GST system in a phased manner.

3) Further reduction in no. of tax slabs to 2.
Rationalisation of tax structure can help in increasing tax collection (Economic Survey 2016-17)
GST is a step in this direction & GST council must be used with 'federal spirit'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India.
(250 words) 15

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

N. Palkhivala has called 'Preamble' as 'Identity Card of the Constitution'. It is the 'horoscope' of the Constitution.

1) Kesavananda Bharti Case (1973) declared Preamble to be a part of the Constitution.

2) The ideals of 'Justice' in Constitution has been derived from the Soviet Revolution & USSR Constitution.

Preamble → Source of power
→ Objectives of polity
→ Date of giving Constitution to ourselves
→ Ideals.

Justice has been envisaged in all 'Social, Economic & Political' spheres.

JUSTICE : To give someone what he/she deserves.

i) Social Justice : It implies discriminatory practices need to shunned such as untouchability. Everyone must get equal respect in society. No discrimination on race, caste, sex, religion etc.

ii) Political Justice: It means adequate representation to hitherto vulnerable sections like SCs/STs, Women etc. in legislatures.

iii) Economic Justice: Historically, trade has been a monopoly of few higher castes. It postulates to give equal economic opportunity to compete in market as well as availability of basic sources to earn living.

Steps taken towards them :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

i) Political Justice

↳ 33% reservation of women in Panchayats

↳ Art. 330 (Lok Sabha) & Art. 332 (State legislatures) – Reservation for SCs/STs.

↳ Art. 14-18 (Right to Equality)

ii) Social Justice

↳ Art. 17 – Abolition of untouchability

↳ Art. 23 & 24 – Abolition of Child Labour.

Legal:

↳ SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989.

↳ Prevention of Manual Scavenging Act

iii) Economic Justice

↳ Freedom of Trade Across the Country (Art 301)

↳ Art. 15(6) – Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections.

↳ MGNREGA Act (2005)

As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said, without Social Justice, Political Justice will wither away. Hence, Both are important in Contemporary India.

14. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Seventh Schedule in our Constitution deals with 3 lists –

i) Union list (97 Subjects) – Railways, Foreign Affairs, Defence.

ii) State list – Police, Land, Health.

iii) Concurrent list – Education, Taxes on various subjects.

Federal tensions due to different placement of Entries –

1) Amidst COVID-19 pandemic, Union government gave various guidelines & took measures such as lockdown using Disaster Management which is not under any list, hence parliament can make laws. Also, 'Social Security' under Union list was used to make

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

laws.

While State govt. fumed over the dictation as 'Health' is a State subject.

2) Overcentralisation of powers and issues.

3) Police :- Tussle between Delhi government & union government.

4) Agriculture : Although a state subject, Parliament has passed 3 farm laws in October 2020.

5) Land being a state subject while foreign affairs being a union subject, has delayed various boundary agreements.

Proposed Changes

1) Many entries have outlined their utility such as separate entry on taxes on newspaper, Relief Rehabilitation. They can be removed.

2) Newer entries like Disaster Management,

Information Technology, Climate change need to be introduced in concurrent list.

3) Police can be moved in Concurrent list to have a unified policing structure.

4) Similarly, land can be pushed to Concurrent list.

5) Health needs to be pushed into Concurrent list like Education was done by 42nd Amendment Act.

'Cooperative Federalism' is needed to give 'Effective Governance' to citizens of the Country. Rationalisation of lists must be taken as urgent measure to sort out the issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The 'globalisation' discourse has reinforced the role of civil society in the management of many socio-economic areas that hitherto belonged to the State. Comment.

(250 words) 15

'वैश्वीकरण' से संबद्ध संवाद ने ऐसे कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षेत्रों के प्रबंधन में नागरिक समाज की भूमिका को परिपुष्ट किया है जो अब तक राज्य से संबंधित थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Civil Society refers to organisation by common citizens of the country to alleviate suffering of vulnerable sections & help in better implementation of government policies.

Globalisation has led to 'interconnectedness' and 'integration' of regions and hence have increased the role of civil society in governance.

Role of Civil Society:

1) Policy Implementation - With newer methods to devolve information, civil society can help engage citizens in policy formulation & implementation,

2) Economic Empowerment - Kudumbashree in Kerala has helped in formation of self help groups (SHGs) to give better financial standing & empowerment.

3) SEWA by Ela Bhatt has helped in Empowerment of women since 1970s.

4) Poverty & Hunger: Various organisations are providing free food to vulnerables such as - Akshay Patra foundation.

5) Environment Protection groups - raising awareness.

6) With availability of information (RTI), transparency & accountability are penetrating deep into the system
↳ Rights Based Approach.
(Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan)

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Hence, role of state is changing from being a 'regulator' to being a 'facilitator'

16. Highlighting the need for reforms in civil services with special focus on the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), critically discuss the apprehensions associated with lateral entry in civil services. (250 words) 15

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (IAS) पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान केंद्रित कर तथा सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हुए, सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रविष्टि (लेटरल एंट्री) से जुड़ी आशंकाओं की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Civil Services have been dealt in Part XIV of Constitution from Art. 309- 315. Civil Servants have been called 'Steel frame of the Nation' and are generally appointed by Constitutional Authority like President or Governor.

Need of Reforms in Civil Services

1) With ever evolving challenges & newer technologies, rising debate over Generalists (IAS) Vs Specialists.

2) Status Quoist and Red Tapism has led to Bureaucratic Apathy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) less than 50% officers have more than 2 years tenure (Nota Committee)

4) Political interference in working.

5) Increasing Politician-Bureaucrat Nexus leading to corruption
↳ Teenu Joshi (IAS) - ₹ 200 cr corruption.

6) Bureaucrats not able to generate sustained interests

Government has thus proposed lateral entry at mid-level positions (Joint Director)

It will help in-

1) Bring fresh perspective & talent.

2) Bring Domain expertise to tackle technical challenges in a better way.

3) A Generalist minister needs a specialist secretary.

4) Reduce Corruption as lateral entrant is new.

But lateral Entry is not a panacea for all ills. Rather following solutions need to sought - IAS → Loyalty, → Reservation Ensured, → Long Career at Ground level

1) Tenure Based System by State Civil Services Board.

2) After 14 years, IAS officers to develop Domain Expertise in 2-3 sectors (Hota Committee)

3) National Institute of Public Policy to be formulated.

4) Mission Karmayogi - Capabilities Council will help give new age skill to Civil Servants.

5) Allow some IAS officers a tenure in private sectors on reciprocal basis.

The need is to Specialise Some Generalists & Generalise some specialists. Public spirit & loyalty should be at the core of any reform.

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17. Online education is gaining traction in India due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. Identify the different challenges that need to be addressed before it can emerge as a feasible alternative to classroom learning in India. Suggest some measures to address the above-identified challenges.

DISHA.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में जारी कोविड-19 संकट के कारण भारत में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा बढ़ रही है। उन विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें भारत में कक्षा अधिगम (क्लासरूम लर्निंग) के एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प के रूप में इसके उभरने से पूर्व दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Online Education has gained traction amidst COVID-19 imposed lockdown & teaching has entirely shifted Online. It is education by using ICT tools over the internet. using skype, zoom, Vedantu, Byjus etc.

Challenges in Online Education

1) Digital Illiteracy - literacy rate among rural population is low & digital education is almost nonexistent.

2) Gender Gap: Only 29% of internet users are women so online access to education is largely male dominated.

3) Rural-Urban Divide: Internet speed in

rural areas is very less & live classes are a distant dream.

4) Expensive Gadgets: Online education is primarily done on a smartphone. 29% of India's population is in multidimensional poverty & smartphone for them is a luxury.

5) SC/ST/Vulnerable Section - 47% of STs are in BPL, hence expensive data packs can be ill-afford by them.

6) Non-Existence of online lectures in vernacular languages. Heavy reliance on English language.

7) Teachers are not able to use new technology with ease.

8) Decreased student-faculty interaction.

Measures to address above challenges

1) SWAYAM Prabha channels, SWAYAM Portal

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have been opened free of cost with universal reach.

2) eSanjeevani portal for mental stress issues due to non-interaction of students since a long time.

3) Teachers in State Education departments are trained via PRERNA App & nudged to upload lectures in vernacular language.

4) PMDIKSHA: Digital Saksharta Abhiyan to make 6 crore Indians digitally literate.

5) Many teachers using microphones to give lectures in govt. schools following Social Distancing protocols (Innovative practice in Rampur UP).

Online Education can have a liberating effect if above challenges are tackled & SDG #4 Quality Education can be achieved.

18. In recent times, Randomised Control Trials (RCTs) have acquired salience in policy debates. In the context of poverty alleviation programmes in India, discuss the role RCTs can play in policy formulation. (250 words) 15

हाल के समय में, रैंडमाइज्ड कंट्रोल ट्रायल (RCTs) नीतिगत बहस का महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में, नीति-निर्माण में RCTs द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

In 2019, Esther Duflo & Abhijeet Banerjee won Nobel Prize in Economics for conducting Randomised Control Trials (RCTs) in India & Africa.

What is RCTs?

↳ It refers to randomly dividing a population into different groups to determine the impact of a particular policy on behaviour of people and thus judging the outcome & its impact.

India has 21% of population Below Poverty line (Tendulkar Committee)

RCTs can help in poverty alleviation by-

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1) Examining the impact of policies at formulation stage itself.

2) India's poverty is multidimensional – it can help in finding which sector can help multifold impact in reducing poverty.

Ex- According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Universal Basic Income of only ₹5000 can reduce it to 9% within a couple of years.

3) It helps in breaking down a large problem into smaller executable steps.

4) It can help in developing practical policies which take local factors into account.

5) It uses Nudge theory to realise outcomes.

Limitations of RCTs

1) It is a mathematical approach of Indian

society is so diverse that it is difficult to factor in all variables. Ex- Caste, Religion

2) Lack of adequate data over the needs of Indian populace.

3) The project may fail to scale up as trials are done under lab conditions.

Way Forward

1) Quasi Universal Basic Income can be a potential solution whose trial is currently undergoing in Madhya Pradesh.

RCTs need to be applied to Indian Policy making as a supplement. It can help in scientifically reduction of poverty & help achieve SDG # 1 (No Poverty)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Internationally the rise of protectionism and changing approach of many countries towards migration may have a significant impact on the Indian Diaspora. Explain.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उभरते हुए संरक्षणवाद और प्रवासन के प्रति कई देशों के परिवर्तित होते दृष्टिकोण का भारतीय डायस्पोरा पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has a strong Diaspora of more than 20 million across the world. The 'deglobalisation' & protectionist tendencies can have an impact on them.

Protectionism

1) It refers to increasingly opening up of economic & political opportunities exclusively for local residents, to exclude the migrants.

2) USA reducing the number of H1-B visa quota → 75% of beneficiary are Indians

3) Middle East: UAE & Kuwait formulating new law for employing local people as certain percentage of total employment.

4) Decreasing utility of WTO, USA taking away GSP status of India → signs of Protectionism.

Impact on Indian Diaspora

1) Remittances – India is the highest beneficiary of $83 bn remittance.

2) Loss of jobs for 11 mn Indian diaspora in West Asia.

3) Accommodating deported people in the economy when already unemployment rate is high (CMIE: 9.1% in May 2020).

4) Lack of Better educational opportunities.

5) Crimes against the diaspora.

India needs to become the 'consensus builder' and emerge as champion of 'multilateralism & globalisation'. India

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enjoys huge 'soft power' due to its diaspora.

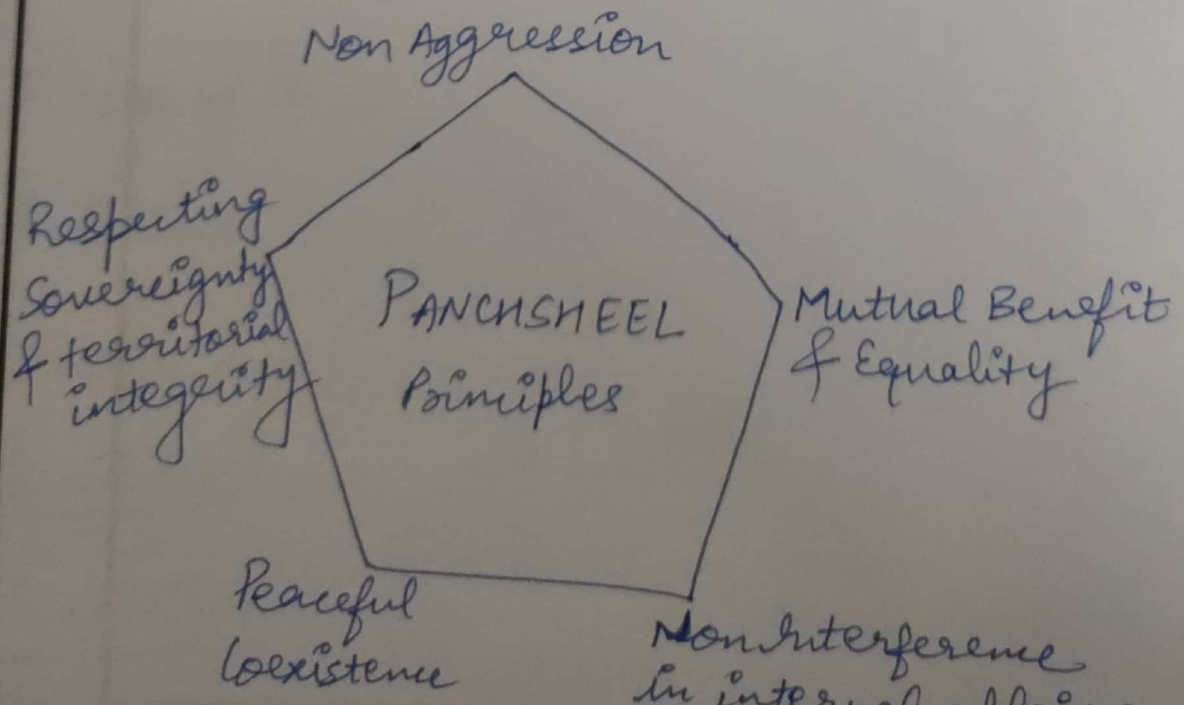
Policies at the worldfront need to be formulated keeping 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' in mind (All World is one family).

20. In the context of India-China ties, explain the term 'Panchsheel'. In view of the argument that China has persistently violated these principles, argue whether the longstanding approach requires changes. (250 words) 15

भारत-चीन संबंधों के संदर्भ में, 'पंचशील' शब्द को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस वाद-विवाद के आलोक में कि चीन ने इन सिद्धांतों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया है, तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए क्या इस दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

India was one of the first country to recognise China as China gained independence in 1949. The relationship in 1950s was forged on the principle of 'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai' (Indians & Chinese are Brothers).

Indian PM Jawaharlal Nehru & Chinese Zhou En Lai formulated 'Panchsheel' to give more strength to relationship.



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But soon they were violated as China declared war on India in 1962.

Violation of Principles

1) China not recognising Ladakh as a part of India as new Union Territory (2020).

2) China's CPEC Corridor passes through Gilgit-Baltistan threatening India's Sovereignty.

3) China considers Arunachal Pradesh as part of Tibet.

4) Incursion by Chinese Soldiers along LAC & Pangong Tso in May 2020 threatens Mutual Peace.

5) Not respecting Transboundary Agreement of 1993.

Keeping this in mind India needs to follow a more pragmatic policy -

1) Revisit 'One-China' policy by engaging with Taiwan at diplomatic level.

2) Increase border infrastructure in Arunachal Pradesh in line with Daulat-

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Beg-Oldie Road in ladakh.

3) 'Wolf warrior' diplomacy of China needs to be encountered by India's 'soft power' & 'Cultural Diplomacy'.

4) Increase self Reliance by 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' & reduce dependence on China for APIs, electronics etc. as it has been 'weaponising Supply Chains'.

5) Engage with other major power to counter Chinese Aggression - 'Quad', 'Blue-Dot Network', 'Malabar Exercise' etc.

Panchsheel principles & 'Wuhan Spirit' of not alleviating disruptions into dispute seem to have lost relevance. The need is to counter the 'String of Pearls' by a 'Necklace of Diamond'.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1415)

Name of Candidate	Prakhar Kumar Singh		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	504766
Center	Online	Date	14/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There have been arguments that direct benefit cash transfers should replace the supply of food through the public distribution system. Do you agree with such arguments? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि प्रत्यक्ष लाभ नकद हस्तांतरण को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न आपूर्ति का स्थान ले लेना चाहिए। क्या आप ऐसे तर्कों से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

Public Distribution System (PDS) is a rights based approach under National food Security Act 2013 where rations are given at subsidised rate to 67% of India's population.

Benefit of Direct Cash Transfer over PDS

1) Shift from welfare approach to capability approach (advocated by Amartya Sen).

2) Gives sense of self confidence to beneficiary with money in hand.

3) Malnutrition can be tackled as person can now buy other grains than rice & wheat given under PDS.

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4) Reduce inclusion and exclusion errors.
5) No siphoning of rations problem.

Challenges with Direct Cash Transfer

1) Low Digital and financial inclusion in villages.
2) Cash given might be used for other purposes → alcoholism etc. → further affecting women & children (patriarchial society).
3) Delay in Cash transfers as is the case in MGNREGA
   ↳ 38% of MGNREGA transfers in Jharkhand went into different accounts.

Direct Cash Transfer can help also reduce poverty directly (Economic Survey 2016-17).

Above experiment can be done using Randomised Control Trials to know efficacy.

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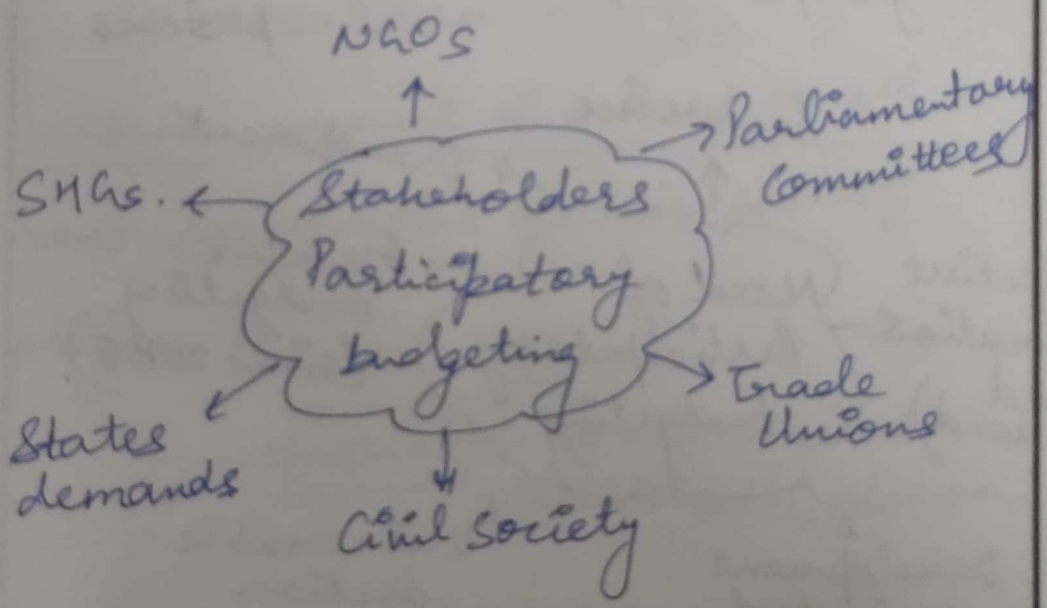
2. What do you understand by the term 'participatory budgeting'? Identify the challenges associated with participatory budgeting in India.

(150 words) 10

आप 'सहभागितापूर्ण बजटन' शब्दावली से क्या समझते हैं? भारत में सहभागितापूर्ण बजटन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Participatory budgeting refers to a budgeting practice where inputs are taken from various stakeholders before formulation of final budget. Ex- Sweden



Challenges in such budgeting

1) Delays the process of making budgets.
2) Contradictory demands can stall the process.

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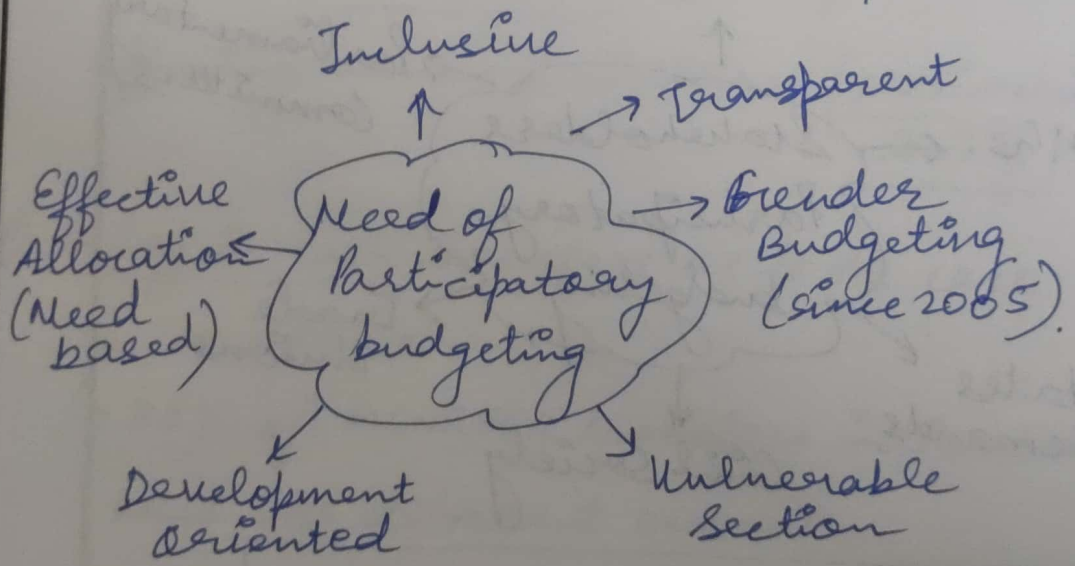
3) All groups may not be able to give prudent suggestions.

4) Pressure groups can hold the government at ransom.

5) Lack of awareness regarding such practice.

6) Enlarged polity & diversity → complicate process.



A Parliamentary Budget Office, already functional in New Zealand, can be an effective machinery to give honest suggestions while making budget.

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3. Inclusive growth in an economy itself negates the need for a Universal Basic Income. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में समावेशी विकास स्वयं ही सार्वभौमिक मूलभूत आय की आवश्यकता को नकारता है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Inclusive growth is egalitarian growth for the betterment and development of all sections. World Bank calls it 'pro poor' and 'broad based' growth.

Universal Basic Income (UBI) is giving a certain amount of money to all citizens irrespective of their state of employment.

Inclusive growth →
- Social — No discrimination against SC/ST, women
- Economic — Reduce Economic inequality (Oxfam: 1% Indians have 73% wealth)
- Political → Only 14.2% women in 17th Lok Sabha.

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How Inclusive Growth negates UBI

1) Fulfill needs of all sections of society
2) Takes everyone into confidence in decision making.
3) Gives employment to all section - so no need of 'free money'.
4) Gives Right to life with dignity of labour. (Article 21).
5) Removes social distinction and improves social fabric & feeling of brotherhood.
6) Promotes feeling of oneness.
7) Basic needs of all are fulfilled.

Since, 29% of India's population is multidimensionally poor (Human Development Report), growth is not all-inclusive. Economic Survey 2016-17 hence postulated a 'Quasi' Universal Basic Income to reduce poverty to 9%.

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4. E-commerce holds the potential to revamp agriculture marketing in India in multiple ways. Discuss with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

ई-कॉमर्स भारत में अनेक तरीकों से कृषि विपणन में सुधार लाने की क्षमता रखता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

E-Commerce sector has the highest CAGR of 51% in the world. Ex- Flipkart, Walmart, Future Retail, D-Mart.

Potential to revamp Agriculture

1) Increase food processing capacity of farmers → India: 9% processed
↳ USA: 65% processed.

2) Improve remuneration to farmers.

3) Invest in cold chain infrastructure thus also reducing transportation costs (India: 14% of GDP, USA: 9.5% of GDP).

4) Enhance exportability of produce.

5) Investment in farm inputs technology like HYV seeds, farm harvesters etc.

6) Eliminates middlemen & cartels in APMC.

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Challenges

1) Farmer Price Assurance & Services Act 2020 postulated Contract farming has been met with resistance by farmers.
2) Fear of land grabbing by big corporates.
3) APMC Mandis and MSP procurement might get a dead blow.
4) 'Terminator Seed' technology → will bind farmer to repurchase every year.

USA has Walmart & Ralphs which has improved farm productivity.
India has Reliance Retail trying to enter in this market.

The need is to reform agriculture & allay down the fears of farmers so that e-commerce can help in doubling farmers income goal (Ashok Dalwai Comm)

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5. While digital financial services can expand financial inclusion in India, there are various challenges that need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जहां डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवाएं भारत में वित्तीय समावेशन का विस्तार कर सकती हैं, वहीं इस संबंध में विभिन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

PM Jan Dhan Yojna has opened 29 crore bank accounts since 2014, thus starting a revolution in financial inclusion.

It refers to inclusion of beneficiaries in formal banking sector of the country.

Digital services like UPI enabled by NPCI, PayTM, BHIM has further improved access.

Need
- → Better Monetary policy effect
- → Better Credit Culture, easy loans
- → Move out from vicious cycle of debt by Moneylenders — exhorbitant rates.
- → Improves deposits with banks → money circulation → Multiplier effect
- → Empowerment — Women, SC, ST.

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Challenges

1) Digital Illiteracy - Only 29% of internet users are women. → Data protection & Cyber threats.

2) Banks & correspondents not going into rural areas.

3) Lack of internet penetration in rural areas.

4) Poor Credit Culture due to farm loan waivers.

5) Attitude: People not ready to joint open bank accounts.

6) Easy availability of credit by non institutional sources, lack of collateral for banks.

7) Non availability of documents.

Steps taken

→ PMG DISHA: digitally literate 6 cr

→ Priority Sector lending to Agriculture

→ New type of Institutions: RRBs, Payment Banks.

The need is to financially include all the population to empower them & reduce inequality (SDG #10).

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6. COVID-19 has exposed gaps in India's domestic laws to deal effectively with outbreaks of infectious diseases, especially pandemics. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

कोविड-19 ने संक्रामक रोगों, विशेष रूप से महामारियों के प्रकोप से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने में भारत के घरेलू कानूनों में व्याप्त अंतरालों को उजागर किया है। विवेचना कीजिए।

COVID-19 pandemic perpetuated chaos among National & State governments due to non inclusion of pandemics in any ~~State~~ List.

Exposed haps

1) Outdated 7th Schedule: 'Disaster' is not mentioned in any list, so Parliament can make laws. But ~~as~~ pandemic being a Health emergency, 'Health' is in State list, hence the tussle.

2) Pandemics are not mentioned in NDMA Act 2005.

3) No coherent structure to deal with such pandemics → different regulations by centre & states
↳ Inefficiently managed migrant issue.

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4) Not making policies taking states in confidence, proliferation of ordinances.
5) Different responsibilities under Epidemic Act 1897.
6) Management of health becoming law & order issue.

Solutions

1) National Crisis Management Committee must be strengthened under Home Secretary.

2) Inclusion of Disaster under Union list & updation of 7th Schedule.

3) Effectively amending NDMA Act.

COVID-19 should be treated as an opportunity to reform our structural federal deficiencies to invoke a more coordinate response in future disasters.

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7. Highlight the need for increasing private sector participation in space sector in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government recently in this regard.
(150 words) 10

भारत में अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The space industry in the world is valued at $350 bn out of which India's space industry is only $7bn (2%). It is poised to increase to $550bn by 2025.

Need for increasing private sector participation

1) Transfer satellite launching to private sector so that ISRO can focus on deep space mission & research.

2) Become independent & reduce dependency on taxes & funds by government.

3) Bring in efficiency and technological expertise in launch pads, satellite development.

4) Bring investment → NASA & Space-X

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collaborating to send astronauts to International Space Stations.

Challenges
- → Critical infrastructure should be safeguarded
- → Profit motive should not triumph national security.

Steps taken

1) IN-SPACe – Indian National Space Promotion & Authorisation Centre – to promote private investment
2) NSIL – New Space India Limited – private arm of ISRO.
3) launching private satellites – SRMSAT, ASAT etc.

The need is to have effective collaboration between ISRO & private sector, to make India as a rising space power by 2030.

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8. What do you mean by herd immunity? Also discuss the problems with primarily relying on this approach to stop the spread of infectious diseases. (150 words) 10

हर्ड इम्यूनिटी से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, संक्रामक रोगों के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए मुख्य रूप से इस दृष्टिकोण पर निर्भर होने से संबंधित समस्याओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Herd Immunity happens when a certain percentage of population has become immune to the virus by developing antibodies (via vaccination or recovery). that the disease spread is controlled.

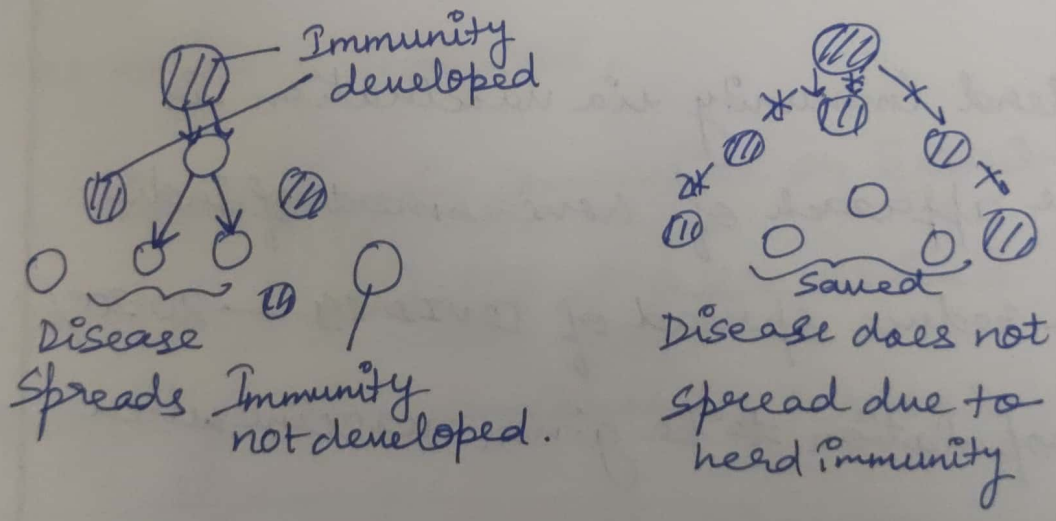

fig. 1. How herd immunity stops spread of disease.

Problems on relying on this approach -

1) It may require significant population to get infected for acquiring the

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immunity, if the virus has high transmission. Ex- 95% population in Malaria.

2) May take time to develop herd immunity → mortality costs are high.

3) Elders and children are at significant risk as antibodies itself may cause disease, fear of reinfection is high.

4) Herd immunity via vaccination is the approach of Government of India to reduce spread of COVID-19 — 20-30% population to be given vaccine when it arrives.

5) Mutating virus makes herd immunity ineffective. Herd immunity is important in long run as it naturally develops so that similar infection (like SARS) don't cause epidemic on same scale afterwards

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9. Despite the acknowledgement of terrorism as a global concern, the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism is yet to be adopted. What are the reasons and implications of this impasse?

(150 words) 10

आतंकवाद को एक वैश्विक चिंता के रूप में स्वीकार करने के बावजूद, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद पर व्यापक अभिसमय को अभी तक नहीं अपनाया गया है। इस गतिरोध के कारण और निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Amidst COVID-19, the world has seen various terrorist attacks - Nice in France, Peshawar Pakistan, Christchurch in New Zealand (2019). Despite the acknowledgement of terrorism as concern, CCIT has not been adopted.

Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism (CCIT) is brainchild of India which is struggling with crossborder terrorism.

Reasons for non adoption

1) Definition of Terrorism: US objects as it's Afghanistan policy may come under 'radar'.

2) China vetoes: Uighur Muslims in West China.

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3) UNSC - permanent (5) does not have consensus.

4) Stringent actions under the policy: Nations like Pakistan are wary of global sanctions in case it is passed.

5) Authoritative Regimes: Murder of Jamal Khashoggi (Saudi Arabia), persecution of Rohingyas (Myanmar) - might come under it.

Implications

1) Human Right Violations in name of national security continue unabated Ex- Yemen, Syria.

2) Targeted persecution of minorities.

3) Deplorable conditions of Refugees.

4) Safe Havens in Afghanistan, Pakistan - State sponsored terrorism.

5) Reduces UN stature.

The need is to pass CCIT with consensus to stop international terrorism & bring a peaceful world for all in line with Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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10. In view of the need for effective border management necessitated by complexity of prevailing challenges, India needs to reform its Border Security Force (BSF). (150 words) 10

विद्यमान चुनौतियों की जटिलता द्वारा अनिवार्य बनाए गए प्रभावी सीमा प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, भारत को अपने सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है।

Border Security force (BSF) is one of the paramilitary force of India with personnel strength of around 1 lakh. It comes under Ministry of Home Affairs.

Challenges in Border Management

1) Porous Borders: Easy smuggling of ~~trade~~ drugs, trafficking, infiltration by terrorists.

2) Border fences easily broken by terrorists

3) Terrain: Difficult terrain for security forces – Himalayas along LoC, Riverine across Bangladesh.

4) Lack of infrastructure facility for soldiers – toilets.

5) Poor arms & ammunition, coats for snow etc.

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6) Overground workers nexus with terrorist.

7) Black Hole Syndrome: Nexus between organised crime & terrorists.

Reforms in BSF

1) Better life jackets, snow coats & arms & ammunitions are needed for effective sight in mighty Himalayas.

2) Integrated structure & coordination with Army — coordinated patrols.

3) Ensure promoted officers also man higher ranks to lift morale — DG BSF has always been from IPS.

4) Give One Rank One Pension to paramilitary forces — boost morale.

5) Better infrastructure facility in Border areas.

BSF is the premier paramilitary force manning Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh border. Above reforms are needed to tackle any terrorist challenge.

"Terrorist needonly 1 chance but security force needs to be alert all the time".

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11. Though privatization is considered as a prominent component of economic reforms, India has been ambivalent on the subject even in the post reform period. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि निजीकरण को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक प्रमुख घटक माना जाता है, तथापि सुधारोपरांत अवधि में भी भारत इस विषय पर दुविधा की स्थिति में रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

In 1991, India went for liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) reforms.

Privatisation refers to strategic disinvestment by government such that the stake of government in the entity reduce to less than 50% with management also in the hand of private player.

Even after the reform period, India has been ambivalent on it –

Positives of Privatisation

1) Increases profitability of firms.

↳ Economic Survey 2019-20: Hindustan Zinc privatised in 2000s. It's profits

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has since increased by 900%.

2) Improves efficiency of the organisation as government employees are generally considered lethargic with no incentive.

3) Provides funds to government for other activities in the budget.
Ex- ₹ 2.1 lakh crore in Budget 2020 postulated by disinvestment.

4) Clears government away from running a loss making entity.
↳ Government looking to privatise Air India.

5) Allows private sector to enter into strategic areas hitherto reserved for government. Ex- Coal mining

6) Brings world class technology into the sector, ultimately percolating to the consumer in better service.
Ex- Telecommunication Privatised in 1990s.

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Challenges of Privatisation

1) Government may not get the needed value of the entity, leading to a loss in long term. Ex- BPCL divestment

2) Profit motive of private player may hurt welfare objective. Ex- In Railways.

3) Firing of government employees may lead to unemployment.

4) Erodes public trust and employee morale of other sectors.

Privatisation should be done of those sectors in which private sector has more efficiency like BPO, telecommunication by strategic disinvestment (NITI Aayog). As Kelkar Committee has recommended, certain strategic sectors like Atomic Energy should not be privatised.

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12. Highlighting the potential of micro and small enterprises in the food processing sector, enumerate the challenges that they face. In this regard, discuss the importance of the Scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (FME). **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारीकरण (FME) योजना के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

food processing sector contributes 13% to India's total food exports.

Potential of MSME in food processing

1) Most of the processing occurs in Western India which has abundant cooperatives. Ex- Lijjat Papad.

2) It can take raw material direct from farm gate → abundant.

3) Large demand and market domestically.

4) Proliferation of credit
↳ MUDRA scheme.

5) Increase exports, double farmer's income

MSME Sector
↳ 28% of GDP
↳ 45% of India's Exports

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Challenges

1) No advantage of Economies of Scale.

2) Lack of institutionalised credit.

3) Do not pass stringent technical & non technical barriers of EU and western nations (Phytosanitary measures).

4) Lack of awareness regarding schemes.

5) Huge transportation costs (14% of GDP Vs 9.5% in USA)

6) Most of the food is not processed in India (India: 9% processed Vs USA: 65%).

7) lack of Cold Chain infrastructure.

8) Huge one time input Capital costs required.

Government has announced ₹ 20,000 cr Scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (FME). It'll help in-

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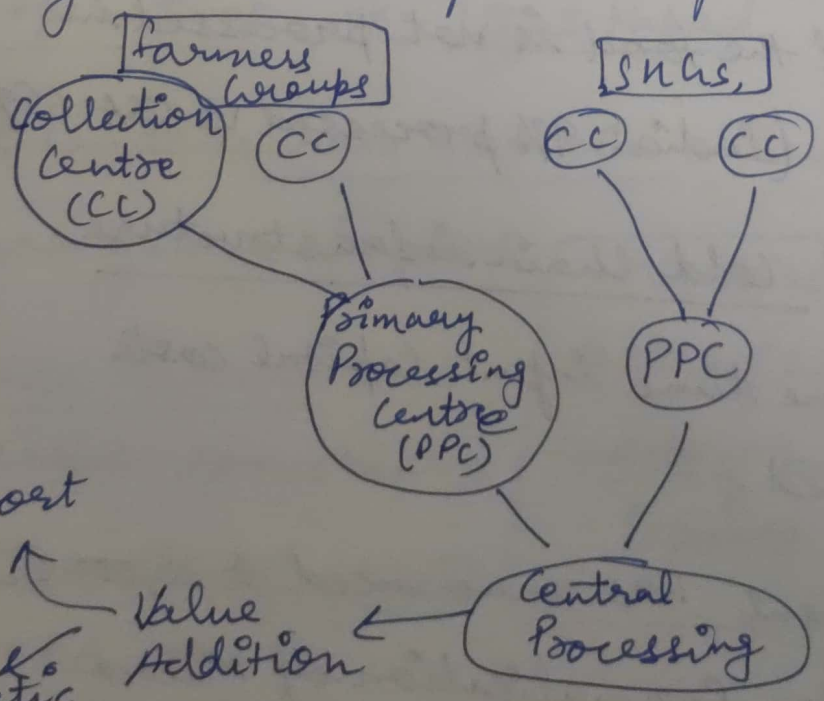
1) Getting institutionalised credit from banks.
2) Improve marketability of product.
3) Ensure access to government finance and Mega Food Parks set up by government under PM SAMPADA yojna.
4) Improve Bargaining power.
5) Streamline Cold Chain infrastructure integration to improve exportability.



Food processing can help add value & make the farming remunerative & provide employment in MSMEs.

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13. Discuss the significance of micro-irrigation in a situation of water crisis in India. Also, mention the challenges with regard to adoption of micro-irrigation systems in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में जल संकट की स्थिति को देखते हुए सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों को अपनाने से संबंधित चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog, 21 major cities are going to experience water scarcity in 2020.

Microirrigation refers to practice of irrigation where it is managed minutely at local level in order to have efficient utilisation of water.

Need of Micro-irrigation
- → Irrigation constitute 80% of groundwater extraction
- → Surface runoff causes soil erosion and desertification.
- → Climate change & Water Scarcity

Significance

1) Reduce surface runoff → ensure soil productivity & crop productivity.

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2) Rationalisation of water use ensures crop production even in arid & semi arid areas.

3) Agro Climatic planning of crops ensured.

4) Increases farm incomes → Reduces crop failure
→ High crop production

5) Reduces need of electricity — low bills, low need of subsidy by government
Reduces deficit of government

Micro irrigation
- Drip Irrigation
- Weather & Crop based
- Reduces wastage
- Sprinkler irrigation
- In line with Precision farming

Challenges of Microirrigation

1) Need capital investment for implementation.

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2) Lack of awareness regarding scientific need of crops. — over watering of crops.

3) Lack of funds & credit due to low collaterals

4) Low Research & development to implement it.

5) No coherent policy formulation at national and state level — Agriculture is in State List.

With climate change and exploding population, water scarcity is only going to accentuate. To ensure food ~~scarcity~~ security and remunerative farming, microirrigation needs to be promoted in line with SDG #13 via schemes like PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna (Har Khet Ko Pani, Per Drop More Crop).

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14. India needs to integrate energy technology innovation in its broader energy policy. Highlighting its significance, mention the steps taken by government in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारत को अपनी व्यापक ऊर्जा नीति में ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार को एकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has the 5th largest renewable energy installation, 4th largest windpower and 5th largest in solar power installation (International Energy Agency Report).

Need of Energy Technology innovation

It refers to innovations in improving access to electricity, diversification of energy needs & sources & research in new technologies.

1) Climate Change disrupting & depleting the conventional energy sources – coal, petroleum.

2) Global Warming due to CO_2 emissions & GHG emissions from power plants.

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3) Reduce cost of energy production & supply — fulfill increasing demand.

4) Harnessing the renewable products.

Significance

1) Inexhaustible: It can fuel earth's needs for thousands of years without getting exhausted.

Ex- Experiment on fusion Reactor (ITER, France) — can give a million times more energy on coal.

2) Clean and Renewable energy — No emission of GHG gases — can achieve Paris climate goal of year 2100.

3) Cheap: With research, efficiency is increasing, rendering it cheaper, as in the case of Solar Energy.

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4) Abundant material — Solar – Sun
— Hydro – Water
— Tidal – Oceans
— Wind :

Steps taken by government

1) International Initiatives – International Solar Alliance

2) PM KUSUM – Rooftop Solar Installation

3) Participation in International Thermal Experimental Reactor Experiment.

4) Paris Agreement - INDC — 175 GW Renewable Energy by 2022.

5) National Energy Policy 2017 formulated.

6) National Biofuels Policy 2018 – mixing of bioethanol & biodiesel in petrol & diesel.

7) Formation of Smart Grids.

8) Indian Cooling Action Plan (2019-2024).

Above steps have been taken to fulfill SDG # 7 (Clean & Affordable Energy for All).

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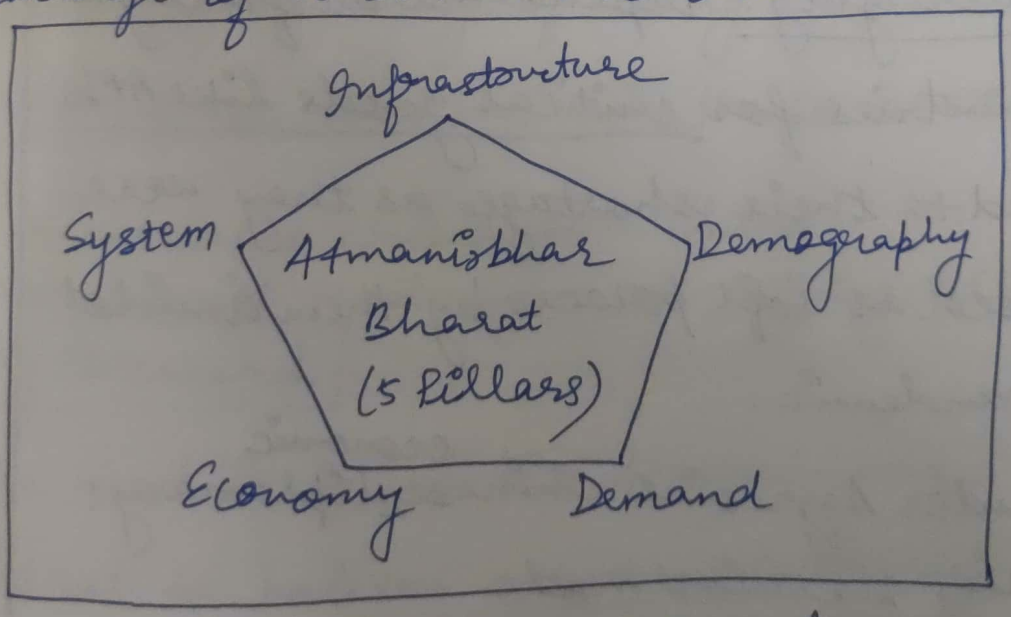
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Discuss how the idea of Aatmanirbhar Bharat goes beyond the traditional view of self-reliance.
(250 words) 15
चर्चा कीजिए कि आत्मनिर्भर भारत का विचार किस प्रकार आत्मनिर्भरता के पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण से परे है।

Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and deglobalising tendencies weaponising Global Value Chains, India has launched Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

It is launched to ensure self sufficiency and self reliance by a package of ₹ 20 lakh crore.



It aims to build upon
1. Land
2. labour
3. laws
4. liquidity

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Need of Atmanirbhar Bharat: Beyond Self Reliance

1) To get included into the global value chains. According to Economic Survey 2019-20, India is well positioned to do so as China's & Japan's economy have saturated with no more domestic demand.

2) Sovereignty: Dependence on foreign countries for critical goods like APIs led to their shortage as they were used as soft power by them amidst pandemic.

3) Counter Aggresive Chinese economic diplomacy: Wolf Warrior mode

4) Increase employment for MSME Sector by being 'Vocal for local' — PM SVANIDHI Yojna

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5) Improve exportability of traditional goods.

6) Reduce Current Account Deficit.

Challenges

1) It is in line with global 'anti-globalisation' tendencies emerging with weakening of WTO.

2) May lead to import substitution.

3) Discourage foreign investors & FII.

4) Dents India's image of being & supporting open, free and inclusive trade at WTO.

5) Accentuates crisis with China.

6) Isolationist tendency – not joining RCEP

Way forward

The need is to utilise Atmanirbhar Bharat to bolster our manufacturing sector and increase competitiveness to increase our share in world trade from 1.7% to 5% by 2030.

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16. The increased frequency and intensity of climate extremes in the Indian subcontinent can have grave implications. Comment. Also, suggest some measures that can be taken towards building climate-resilience in India. (250 words) 15

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में जलवायु की चरम स्थितियों की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के गंभीर निहितार्थ हो सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में जलवायु-प्रत्यास्थता निर्माण की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

India has been ranked 5th in Global Climate Risk Index.

Increased intensity of climate extremes
- → Climate change & Global Warming
- → Not paying heed to nature
- → Increasing use of fossil fuels.
- → Desertification
- → Lack of implementation of INDC of Paris Agreement
- → 4 out of 5 cyclones in 2019 in 'Severe Category'

Implications of Climate Extremes

1) Agriculture: Vagaries of monsoon & heat waves impacting crop productivity.
   ↳ Recurrent floods damaging crops.
2) Migration: Climate induced refugees have become 2nd largest after war & armed

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3) Infrastructure: Kerala floods destroyed more than ₹1 lakh cr infrastructure.
↳ Recurrent Cyclones in Odisha (Amphan, Fani, Bureni) destroying homes, roads etc.

4) Unemployment: Large Scale job losses in disaster struck areas.

5) Dwindling incomes as firms take a hit.

6) Destruction of Communication facilities.

7) Accentuating inequality and poverty, hunger.

8) High density Coastal areas are at higher risk.

9) Water Scarcity: India 1545 cum/person.

Measures taken towards Climate Resilience

1) Mandatory ECBC (Building Codes) and energy conservation practices.

2) India spearheaded Climate Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).

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3) Promote afforestation & urban forestry → 'sponge cities' development
↓
(Singapore)

4) Storm Water Drainage System like in Tokyo & Kuala Lumpur can tackle flash floods, Cloudbursts.

5) Increase awareness among people.

6) GPS enabled Weather forecasting in advance using AI tools by INCOIS.

7) Inter State River Linking Project to reduce flood damage.

8) Use traditional knowledge → Kuttanad Below Sea level farming in Kerala (GIAHS) etc.

Mitigation & Adaptation to Climate induced disaster can reduce vulnerability & risk & help save millions of lives.

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Do not write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Approach to flood control in India should evolve from piecemeal measures to an integrated basin management. Comment. (250 words) 15

भारत में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए खंडित रूप में उपाय करने वाला दृष्टिकोण क्रमिक रूप से एकीकृत बेसिन प्रबंधन के रूप में विकसित होना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

According to Rashtriya Barh Aayog, 12% of India's land area (40 million hectares) is prone to flooding.

Causes
- → Heavy Rainfall
- → Heavy Sedimentation.
- → Lack of lakes & flood walls.
- → Deforestation
- → Not planning release of water from Dam.

Piecemeal Measures which are generally adopted for mitigation include-

1) Flood Embankments across the river → easily broken
2) Evacuating people before floods → short term
3) Rescue via boats.
4) Afforestation drives → siphoning CAMPA funds
5) Building higher dams → sudden opening floods areas

But all such measures only aggravate the crisis in long run → adhoc → temporary.

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Integrated Basin Management refers to minutely planning & managing the activities along the entire basin of river.

It includes → Flood Plain Zoning
→ Flood profiling
→ Watershed Management
→ Awareness among people.
→ Stormwater Drainage System in cities (like Tokyo & Kuala lumpur).
→ Effective dredging.

It will help in –

i) Reducing damage to infrastructure – roads, communication lines – as the water will get path to flow.

ii) Removing silt & dredging – increase depth of channel so that breadth decreases.

iii) Effective warning system along the entire basin.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) Coordination between national & state government increases.

v) Afforestation along the bank – reduce flow of water and soil cutting.

vi) Villages to be relocated away from the channel & basin – reduces vulnerability.

vii) Proliferate lakes & ponds in the basin – check water flow via interconnection.

Other Steps → Early Warning System.
↳ NDMA Guidelines. (NDMA Act 2005).
↳ Reducing concretization of banks.

Floods are an annual phenomenon. Ideas like Interstate River Water Interlinking project can be studied to further mitigate them.

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18. What do you understand by Convalescent Plasma Therapy? Enumerate the potential uses and concerns in its application. (250 words) 15

कॉन्वलेसंट प्लाज्मा थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके संभावित उपयोगों और अनुप्रयोग में सम्मिलित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Convalescent Plasma Therapy refers to using plasma of a recovered patient from a viral disease to induce antibodies in the ailing patient.

This is a method of giving 'passive immunity'.

Plasma → 55% of blood → Antibodies
- IgG (long lasting).
- IgM (formed first, short lived)

Plasma Therapy was used to give immunity during COVID-19, although it was later discontinued on ICMR recommendation.

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Uses

1) Gives instant immunity for 2-3 days

2) Can give relief in case no other medicine or vaccine developed.

3) It can be used to treat various life threatening diseases like Cancers.

4) Earlier used in SARS, Ebola etc.

Concerns

1) Needs same blood group donor which is difficult to find.

2) Apharesis machine used for transferring plasma is expensive - so not available in small cities.

3) Lack of research regarding its efficacy in COVID-19.

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4) Immunity given is not long lasting.

5) Unavailability of blood banks.

↳ Delhi opened 1st Plasma Bank at ILBS.

The need is to promote research in plasma therapy and find out about its potential in treating life threatening diseases.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)
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19. Given the diverse security challenges as well as external and internal linkages, developing a National Security Strategy for India requires a comprehensive approach. Explain. (250 words) 15

विविध सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के साथ-साथ बाह्य और आंतरिक जुड़ाव को देखते हुए, भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति विकसित करने हेतु एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

National Security refers to protection of tangible and intangible assets from external or internal threats.

Security Challenges to India

1) Neighbourhood

1.1) China - Territorial Sovereignty as CPEC passes through Gilgit Baltistan, Border Clashes (Chumbi Valley, Pangong Tso).

1.2) Pakistan - Cross Border Terrorism

1.3) Nepal - Porous borders helps drug trade, trafficking, terrorists

1.4) Bangladesh - Smuggling, Migration.

1.5) Myanmar - Refugees (Rohingyas), Protection to groups like ULFA, NSCN (Khaplang).

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2) Cybersecurity – Cyberwar via malwar, viruses on critical installations.

3) Organised Crime – Being sandwiched between 'Goldeen Crescent' and 'Golden Triangle'.

4) Maritime security – Piracy in Indian Ocean, String of Pearls of China, 26/11 attack.

External linkages → 1) Helps proliferate Terrorism

→ 2) 'Black Hole' Syndrome: Nexus between organised crime & terrorists.

→ Drug trafficking, Arms, Human trafficking, Money laundering, Counterfeiting Currency

Internal linkages → Instability in country via secessionist movements (Khalistan, Nagalim)

→ Support to Naxalism & Kashmir infiltration.

→ Islamic fundamentalism: Communal violence

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A National Security Strategy and Doctrine hence is required-

1) Standard Operating Procedures to deal with crisis.

2) Interoperability between different armed forces and paramilitary force.

3) Accountability: Ensures it in case an attack occurs.

4) Ensures faster decision making.

5) Coordination in Civilian Bureaucracy & Armed force.

6) Investment in enhancing technology capability At the same time investment is required in CERT-IN, BOLD-QIT, CIBMS so that security of the nation is paramount and India is rendered impregnable by external & internal threats.

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20. What do you understand by Critical Information Infrastructure? Highlight the significance of Critical Information Protection and state the measures taken to ensure the same. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना से आप क्या समझते हैं? महत्वपूर्ण सूचना संरक्षण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Critical Information Infrastructure is the infrastructure having important information for national security and sovereignty of a nation. Ex- Atomic Energy, Trade Secrets, Critical Personal Data, Nuclear Installations, Military Communication etc..

Significance of Critical Information Protection

1) Safeguarding from national threat by adversary.

2) Sovereignty and territorial integrity

3) Trust: Trade Secrets are based on trust between nations. It can hamper international relations.

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4) Nuclear Installations: Harmful materials can be discharged if the system is hacked. ('D Track' malware in Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Software).

5) Right to Privacy: Art. 21 & Justice Puttaswamy Judgement — can be used to generate 'deep fakes' and 'child pornography' maligning image.

6) Critical Information about financial transaction needs to be secured.

Measures taken for Protection

1) Formation of CERT-IN under IT Act 2000

2) Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee has formed a Data Protection Bill.
   ↳ Safeguard Critical Personal Data.
   ↳ Data Protection Regulatory Authority.

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3) Formation of a state force - Cyberdome by Kerala.

4) India Cyber Crime Coordination Centre

5) Mandatorily storing copy of critical data within nation.

6) NATHRID - Connects all police stations to nab criminals.

7) Project NETRA (Network Traffic Analysis)

8) National Critical Information Protection Centre.

Way Forward

The need is to have a data regulation law in line with EU's GDPR Regulation as Data is going to be the new oil in 21st CE 'Knowledge economy'. Critical Information is even more important for Security purposes.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	Prakhar Kumar Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	504766
Center	Online	Date	2/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in india. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 338 of the Constitution provides for a National Commission of Schedule Castes (NCSC) to safeguard the rights of SCs.

Mandate of NCSC

1) To look into constitutional and legal safeguards for upholding rights of SCs.

2) It has all the powers of Civil Court.
↳ To summon anyone from any part
↳ Call for evidence

3) It can take suo motu action if rights of any SC are infringed.

4) It provides a report to the President annually.

5) NCSC also has membership of NHRC (Human Rights)
The Commission has 1 Chairperson, 1 Vice-Chairperson & 3 full time members.

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But, SC are historically marginalised & crimes against SC/STs have increased by 7% in 2019 (NCRB).

More powers need to be given to NCSC-

1) It's recommendations are not binding currently → make them binding.

2) It has no power to give compensation on its own.

3) It lacks manpower for investigation.

Need to strengthen it-

1) Expensive judicial remedy → SC/STs are the most marginalised/discriminated.

2) No representation in higher echelons (lawyers, IAS, IPS)

3) SCs need immediate relief to help them not to go into darker trap.

4) Overrepresentation in Manual Scavenging

5) Untouchability → still practiced in rural areas

NCSC must be given enough powers & teeth to respond as a true saviour against rights infringement rather than being a 'white elephant'.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरुद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

43% of MPs in 17th Lok Sabha have a criminal case against them (ADR Report).

Reperesentation of People's Act (RPA) has several mechanism against criminalization of Politics —

1) Section 8(4), RPA 1951 - Lily Thomas Case (2013) - If any legislator is convicted for any offence greater than 2 years, he/she immediately lose their seat.

2) Submitting Affidavit regarding all criminal cases registered against the candidate while filing for elections. (ADR Case 2002)

3) Section 123 - Campaigning in the name of caste, religion is prohibited. (Abhiram Singh Case 2017)

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But still various issues plague the system-

1) Delay in Judicial system - No action against the MPs until they are convicted.

2) Hate speeches are not regulated effectively

3) Giving Tickets to criminals & shooters - Vote & Caste based politics.

Steps Taken

1) Supreme Court in 2020 - Mandatorily publishing reason for giving tickets to criminals by political parties.

Way Forward

1) Election Commission must be given plenary power to take actions against candidates for hate speeches & deregister a party.

A Clean Candidate & legislators will only help in achieving a 'Shining India'.

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3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalas Act, 2008 provides for a Gram Nyayalaya at intermediate level of Panchayats. They are formed by State Governments in consultation with State High Court.

Mandate
1) Presided by Judicial officer of first class. Lawyers & Social Activists are members.
2) Not Bounded by Indian Evidence Act 1972.
3) Powers of both civil and criminal Adt. Court.

Challenges faced by Gram Nyayalayas

1) Not formed in every State - lax implementation by UP, Haryana etc.
2) lack of infrastructure facilities at

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Intermediate level of Panchayats as lack of funding.

3) lack of manpower to assist the Nyaya adhikaris.

4) Normal judicial machinery doesn't cooperate with verdicts of Gram Nyayalaya

5) lack of respect and sense of trust in this institution.

6) lack of Notaries & lawyers near the headquarter of Gram Nyayalayas.

Gram Nyayalayas thus need to be —

1) Given uniform structure throughout the country.

2) Power of Contempt

3) Sensitisation regarding its powers — Citizens, Normal Judiciary

4) Recruit staff to assist them.

Gram Nyayalayas can be an effective Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism & reduce cases in lower courts (2.8 cr in 2019)

4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country. (150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Effective decision making is a sine qua non for 'Good Governance'. 'Alternative Mechanisms' are setup for -

1) Due Diligence in taking any steps.
Ex- Bimal Jalan Committee for Sharing of RBI Reserves with Government.

2) All stakeholders can take part and air their grievances.
Ex- formation of Ram Mandir Trust by Supreme Court & Government.

3) Effectively Scrutinise the decision from every angle.

4) Inclusive and citizen friendly citizens

5) Governance is a complex issue & hence need to be broken down into smaller

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& simpler whole

Ex- Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee.

6) Alternative Judicial Mechanisms such as lok Adalats, Permanent lok Adalats help serve justice to the vulnerables in a fair and effective manner.

7) faster decision making - Cabinet & PMO has helped accentuate the process of decision making.

As PM of India has said, the end effect of 'Alternative Mechanisms' should be 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance'.

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5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy are the permanent executives of the nation who have been 'selected' on the basis of 'merit'.

Bureaucracy has always been a 'powerful Machinery' for executing, formulating and implementing the decision of State. Ex- Greeks & Maurya Empires ('Amatyas').

Paradoxical Relationship with Democracy

1) Democracy involves 'Rule by the Elected'. Bureaucrats on the other hand are 'Selected', not 'Elected'.

2) Wield enormous powers without public Scrutiny every 5 year, hence may work against public wishes.

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3) Bureaucracy is 'secretive, rule oriented' and 'loyal to the masters' rather than to the public as their promotions, transfers are in hand of politicians, not public.

Complementary Relation with Democracy

1) Democracy helps chose representatives, Bureaucrats are necessary to effectively execute daily tasks & help the 'elected' who may not have much knowledge of rules as they may be amateurs.

2) Bureaucrats give 'Stability' to the administration.

3) Uniformity in governance. Ex- All India Services.

Bureaucrats are hence necessary in democracy for 'Effective Governance'. Initiatives like Mission Karmayogi are chiselling them to do so.

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6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-Governance refers to using Information & Communication Technology (ICT) tools in governance.

Empowerment due to E-Governance

1) Doorstep Delivery of Services – Ex- Delhi.
   ↳ Digilocker App
2) Increasing people participation
   2.1) RTI: Giving information in hands of people via public disclosure improves transparency and accountability.
   2.2) Social Audits: With information, effective assessment of government initiatives can take place. Ex- Geotagging in MGNREGA
   2.3) Jan Soochna Portal – Rajasthan
3) Direct Benefit Transfer – Reduces

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'ghost beneficiaries' and ensures expedited payment. Ex - MGNREGA payment, Aadhaar Authentication in PDS.

4) Grievance Redressal: PRAGATI portal and MyGov portal — empowers each citizen to complaint against any govt. servant.

5) Fair Elections - cVIGIL App of Election Commission.

Constraints in eGov

1) Low digital literacy.
2) Low penetration of internet & digital technology — Only 4.4% rural homes have laptop.
3) Not all departments are digitised.

Government has taken steps like PMDISHA (to educate 6 cr Indians in digital literacy), BharatNET (Connect 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats via internet) to increase e-Governance penetration in hinterland & faster delivery of services.

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In NALSA judgement, Supreme Court accepted the right of transgender to identify themselves as a separate Gender & have distinct identity.

Nautej Singh Johar Case - Decriminalised Sec 377.

Transgender Persons Act 2019 has following provisions —

1) District Magistrate will issue a certificate to the transgender regarding their identity.

2) A National Council of Transgender to be formed — Minister of Social Justice to head it.

Concerns with the Act

1) No Right of 'Self Determination' to the transgenders in the Act.

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2) Various forms of discrimination and their definitions are not clearly laid out.

3) Lack of Adequate representation in the newly formed transgender council.

4) No provision of affirmative action or reservation for historical injustice.

5) Definition of transgender is also not clearly laid out.

Transgenders are one of the most vulnerable and marginalised communities who are poor, trafficked and discriminated all at the same time.

The philosophy of 'Samudaya' should guide Government's approach towards them to make them a part of inclusive society.

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8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.

(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) refers to universal access to healthcare services in a free, fair & transparent way to all citizens. This is in line with SDG #3 Good Health & Well Being.

Constraints in Health Sector

- High out of Pocket Expenditure (68.9% in India)
- High Cost of privatised healthcare (21% BPL. Tendulkar Comm)
- Lack of Insurance penetration

Right to Health as Fundamental Right

1) A healthy life is sine qua non for a 'dignified life' (Art. 21).

2) State should be able to give basic services of health & education to all & RTE is already

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a fundamental right.

3) Unethical practices by private hospitals will render the citizen to approach Supreme Court under Art. 32.

4) Various features in healthcare infra-structure reduce reach of current schemes

5) It is a human right too (UN Human Rights Charter)

But there are various Challenges in declaring so -

1) Lack of funds - Cost of 1.3 bn population will cause huge burden on exchequer. (Present: 1.2% of GDP)

2) Reduce incentive for medical professionals to gain higher degrees & speciality.

3) Overburden courts with litigation.

→ Winston Churchill said, "Healthy Citizens are a nation's greatest asset".

Ayushman Bharat Scheme is a step towards UHC & necessary so that India can reap its 'Demographic Dividend' in coming decade

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9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10

खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has one of the largest diaspora exceeding 10mn in Gulf Countries. (World Migration Report)

Challenges faced by Indian Diaspora

1) Deglobalisation – loss of jobs in industries with protectionist tendencies increasing.
↳ They send $35 bn remittances to India.

2) Domestic laws – Kuwait & UAE have passed laws for hiring particular percentage of local population → may lead to unemployment for Indians.

3) Wars – Civil Wars in Yemen & Syria have adversely affected

4) CAATSA: Trade Sanctions by USA on Iran

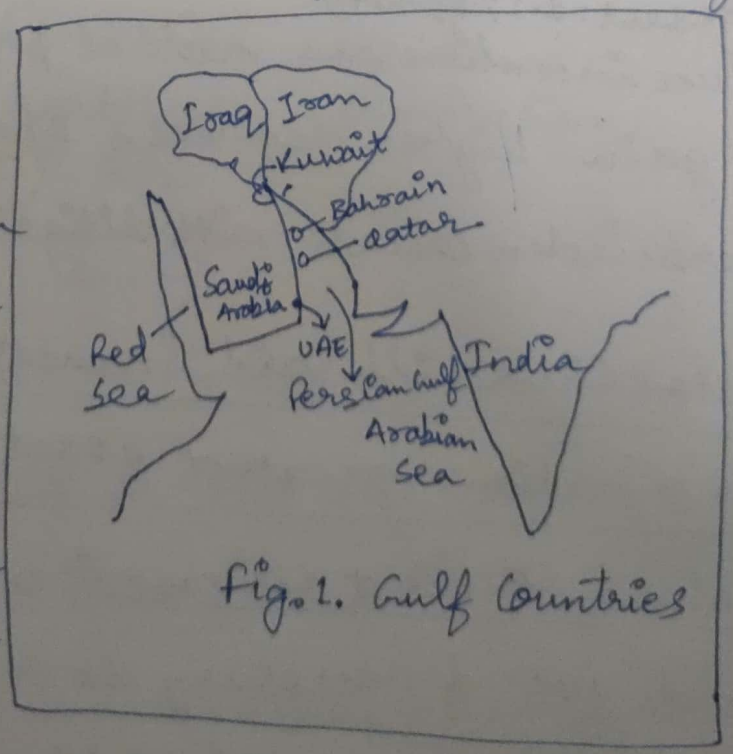

fig. 1. Gulf Countries

5) Inhumane conditions of work (Kafala System)

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Steps taken by India

1) Various Operations like Vande Bharat (COVID-19), Operation Sankat Mochan, Operation Rahat (Yemen) have been undertaken to bring diaspora back safely.

2) SWADESH Portal - Registering & matching returned people with adequate jobs.

3) Employers need to submit certificates before they can hire from India.

4) India's Aid & Cultural diplomacy has helped increase India's Stand.

India being the country with 2nd largest Muslim population has a strong diaspora which can act as a 'Soft Power' increasing India's standing in the world.

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. (150 words) 10

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Nobel Peace Prize for 2020 has been given to World Food Programme.

1) Air dropping of packets in Yemen and Syria (Civil War torn countries).

2) Research projects on impacts of policies to reduce Hunger (SDG # 2).

3) Collaborating at international level to reduce hunger in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

4) Help in formulating Government policies.

WFP
- → UN Agency offices in Rome and New York
- → Reduce wastage of food. (1/3rd of food produced is wasted – FAO Report)
- → Give financial help to least developed nations.

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Contribution in India's Effort

1) Help in finding out discrepancies in PDS.

2) Collaborate with FAO & report on siphoning of funds.

3) Lobbying through back door contacts to make hunger eradication a centrepoint in policy making.

4) Distribute food packets in disaster tornareas. Ex- Odisha (Cyclone Amphan).

5) During COVID-19, distribution of food to migrants in collaboration with NGOs & Civil Society.

World Food Programme thus aim to eradicate hunger from the face of Earth and provide a 'dignified life' for all (UN Human Rights Charter)

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11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Government in 2020 took action against Amnesty International for allegedly using foreign funds to instigate actions against the government.

Civil Society groups (CSOs) are not for profit voluntary organisations like NGOs, SHGs, labour unions to ensure transparency & greater efficiency in implementing policies.

Actions as shrinking space for dissent

1) Art. 19 gives Right to freedom of expression and to form Association.

2) Supreme Court in 2019 said that Constructive criticism or even defamation should not be seen as Sedition (Sec 124A).

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3) Politically motivated acts and 'unintelligible' discrimination against CSOs is against Art. 14 (Right to Equality).

4) Debate and Deliberations are at the foundations of Indian Democracy — Amartya Sen (Argumentative Indian).

5) Institutions taking critical stand on government policies are targeted.
↳ licenses of more than 500 NGOs cancelled.

Actions based on Merit

1) Organisations fuelling communal tensions in garb of seminars
↳ Ex- Zakir Naik foundation.

2) CSOs siphoning off funds and used for 'Money laundering' and 'Round Tripping'.
↳ CSOs not filing income tax returns (< 10%)

3) Instigating protests against nationally important projects — Kudankulam Plant Protests.

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4) CSOs playing in the hands of foreign masters — election meddling.

5) Hampering the image of India at international fora.

Steps taken by Govt.

1) Not more than 50% of funds received under FCRA can be spent on administrative expenses in a given year.

2) Renewal of licenses every 3 or 5 years.

3) Promote Self Regulation (Vijay Kumar Committee)

↳ 2nd ARC has recommended for strict regulation of FCRA Act.

Civil Society organisations can play a critical role in enhancing people participation & effective implementation of policies provided they are adequately regulated.

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12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India.
भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। **(250 words) 15**

Prime Minister's Secretariat was founded in 1965 (Lal Bahadur Shastri) which changed into Prime Minister's Office (PMO) in 1977 (Morarji Desai).

Under current PM Narendra Modi, PMO has become centrepoint of policy-making.

Positive Implications

1) Faster decision making for large projects.
2) Effective central regulation and monitoring.
3) Better coordination between different ministeries and iron out of differences.
4) A single point contact for large investors.

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5) Increased confidence and stability in policy making with increased coherence.

Negative Implications

1) PMO does not have any statutory backing
↳ Reduces importance and role of Cabinet Secretariat.

2) Overcentralisation may cause 'Anaemia at the periphery' (National Commission to Review Working of Constitution 2002)

3) Overpowering of Bureaucrats posted in PMO over Secretaries of respective departments.

4) Dictatorial tendencies — against the principle of 'Checks & Balances' of democracy — reduced role of ministeries.

5) It may not have ground level knowledge of issues so policies might not be

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conducive & acceptable to all.

↳ Protests over 3 farm Acts in Dec 2020.

Steps to be taken

1) A unified office with clearly laid down responsibilities of officers.

2) Give Statutory backing to PMO.

3) Use portals like CPGRAMS, PRAGATI for all round feedback on policies.

Responsibilities and power must be shared with adequate offices in line with principle of Checks & Balances. A strong statutorily backed PMO can help generate confidence in investors to achieve a $5tn economy by 2024.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Judicial Overreach refers to intrusion by judiciary in the policy making and powers of executive and legislature by playing active role.

Judicial Activism started by Justice P.N. Bhagwati is one of its manifestation.

Ex- Vishakha Guidelines against sexual Harassment.

Why need of Judicial Governance

1) Executive might be afraid of taking honest but right decisions due to vote bank politics.

2) Not giving due importance to human rights by legistures.
↳ NALSA Case – Recognised 'transgenders'

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3) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens against the State.

4) Some judges want to change social atmosphere by bringing reforms.

5) Non implementation of earlier judgements
↳ SC passed Police reforms in Prakash Singh Case (2006).

6) Prevents tyranny of the 'majority'.

Concerns of Judicial Overreach

1) It is against the Principle of 'Separation of Powers' among different state organs
→ Montesquie theory
→ Art. 50 (DPSP)
→ 'Basic Structure' of constitution

2) It leads to 'tyranny' of the 'unelected'

3) Reduces the importance and trust between institutions of governance.

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4) overburdens the already burdened (3.5 cr cases pending) judiciary.

5) If judiciary thinks that executive & legislature are not working properly, same can be said about judiciary too
- → Slow trials
- → low conviction
- → Vacancies of judges
- → Pending cases

Way Forward

Human rights are needed for a dignified life (Art.21) but principle of 'checks & balances' are the base of our democracy. The Judiciary should follow principle of 'Judicial Restraint' (American Supreme Court) while impinging in policy matters.

14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Art 129 and Art. 215 gives power to Supreme Court and High Court to punish for their contempt.

Contempt of Court Act 1971 defines 2 types of contempt –

1) Civil Contempt – wilful disobedience of any order of the court

2) Criminal Contempt

2.1) tend to lower the authority of court

2.2) Disturb the administration of justice

2.3) Impinge upon judicial proceedings.

Power to punish for Contempt is necessary

1) To maintain the authority of Constitutional

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court as a 'sentinel on the qui vive'.

2) Maintain public trust in the institution.

3) Maintain morale and dignity of the judges since they can't reply in public.

But Overuse of Contempt powers is bad for health of democracy -

1) Art. 19 (1) - Against the Right to freedom of Expression which is a fundamental right.

2) Constructive Criticism is bedrock of Indian Democracy — Amartya Sen in book 'Argumentative Indian'.

3) International Practice - U.K. has abolished contempt powers and no Contempt Case has been filed since 1930.

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4) USA allows freedom of expression and wide liberty to criticise Court

Way Forward

Supreme Court recently gave token punishment to Prashant Bhushan for Constructive criticism.

1) Judiciary should practice 'restraint' and allow wide criticism of the process and judgement.

2) Art. 129 should be used sparingly only when 'exceptionally necessary'
— Upendra Baxi (Constitutional Expert)

Authority of Courts should be maintained for dispensing 'fair Justice' (Preamble) to all.

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15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. (250 words) 15

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Recent death of father-son due in custodial violence in Tamil Nadu has resurfaced the issue. It refers to death of an accused while being in police or judicial custody.

Concerns with Custodial Violence

1) Against Art. 21 – Right to a fair and complete trial — 'Everyone is innocent until convicted' (Dignified 'life').

2) Against Basic Human Rights of accused (UN Declaration of Human Rights).

3) 3rd Degree torture by police without taking due permission — 'ill treatment' and violence with accused.
(Rama Murthy Case)

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4) Unnecessary arrests by police for threatening and bribery without due investigation.

Challenges in curbing custodial violence

1) Overcrowding of jails – 4.2 lakh inmates against 3.7 lakh capacity.

2) Ill training of police personnels – 40% of police officials are not trained in human rights.

3) Low conviction rate against police officials accused of such incidents – Only 27 police officers have been convicted.

4) Most victims belong to vulnerable sections (SCs, STs, poor) who cannot afford expensive judicial remedy.

5) NHRC not taking investigation completely.

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Suggestions to address it

1) A. N. Mulla Committee recommendations must be implemented for police reforms.

2) Training police personnels compulsorily in human rights.

3) NHRC should be given power to punish errant police officials.

4) Fast track Court for investigating any Custodial Violence.

5) Ratify UN Convention against Torture 'Law enforcers should not become law breakers' otherwise the trust in police as an institution will erode. Recommendations of Prakash Singh Case, Ribeiro Committee should be taken up & enforced to reform police structure as a whole.

16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil society organisation (CSO) are not for profit, voluntary organisation which work for primarily vulnerable sections and help in effective implementation of government policies (World Bank).
Ex- labour Unions, NGOs, SHGs, etc.

Engagement with Government

1) Data Capturing - CSOs due to their effective groundlevel reach can help in better data capturing which can help government in formulating policy
↳ ASER Survey by NGO Pratham.

2) Information Dissemination about government schemes (Ex- PRS Legislative Research)

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3) Nudging people to use government policies due to their good rapport.
↳ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan as people's movement.
↳ Opening Bank Accounts in PM Jan Dhan Yojna.

4) Alleviating Hunger & Poverty - Akshay Patra foundation giving Mid Day Meal & free food to 17 million daily.

5) Empowerment: Both Political & Economic Empowerment of Women
↳ SEWA by Ela Bhatt
↳ Kudumbashree in Kerala: More than 1/3rd of state funds are devolved to Panchayats.

Confrontation with Government

1) RTI: Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan launched movement for RTI.

2) Animal Rights: PETA airing rights of animals and to enforce Art. 48 by Government.

3) Rehabilitation of tribals - Narmada Bachao Andolan (Medha Patekar) against building of Sardar Sarovar Dam.

4) PUCL i) litigating against human right violations in Kashmir and North East (AFSPA). ii) NOTA judgement.

Way Forward

1) 2nd ARC has recommended Integrity Pact to enforce Accountability & transparency.

CSOs & Government should collaborate together for 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'.

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17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15
जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

More than 53% Indian women are anaemic and half of world's wasted' (low weight for height) are in India, reflecting the grave hunger problem in India. India ranks 94/107 in Global Hunger Index 2020.

Paradox of Plenty

1) Agriculture: India is the largest producer of pulses and 2nd largest of rice & wheat but more than 1/3rd of population is malnourished (NITI Aayog)

2) Wastage: More than 1/3rd of food produced is wasted (FAO Report).

3) Population: Being 2nd largest populous nation, Hunger is accentuated turning

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'Demographic Dividend' into 'Demographic Burden'.

4) Water: Blessed with perennial river system but overexploitation has led to reduced groundwater table
Ex- Nasik District (Maharashtra) - 6m to 8m in 4 years.

5) 'Plenty of policies' to fight hunger but ghost beneficiaries and inclusion-exclusion errors render them ineffective.

6) Nutri Puzzle: Nobel Laureate Angus Deaton says that inspite of rising incomes, India's middle class is taking malnourished food.

Suggestions to tackle Hunger

1) Fight root cause of Hunger - Poverty

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↳ Direct Benefit Transfer in MGNREGA, Extend it in PDS

2) Universal Basic Income – According to Economic Survey 2016-17, UBI can reduce poverty to 9% within couple of years.

3) 'Zero Hunger Strategy' by Brazil can be adopted.

4) Free Food Schemes – MidDayMeal, PM Garib Kalyan Yojna, Antyodaya Yojna – give away extra rations of PDS.

5) Capabilities Mission can be implemented to impart skills – Education is the greatest force to eliminate hunger.

6) Invest in Storage Infrastructure.

A Converted effort by government, CSOs can help in achieving SDG #2 (Zero Hunger)

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18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? (250 words) 15

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

21.9% of India's population lives Below Poverty line (Tendulkar Committee)

Role of Wage Employment

1) Gives financial independence to individual.
2) Break away from vicious cycle of moneylenders.
3) Gives a sense of dignity and self confidence.
4) Empowerment in the form that individual has Right to Make Choices (capability development - Amartya Sen)
5) More than 95% of Indians work in informal sectors at minimum wages
↳ Gives them a respite against their

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violation of rights.

~~MGR~~ MGNREGA was passed in 2005 and is different from Earlier schemes

1) Guaranteed Employment: 100 days of Unskilled labour work is guaranteed by the state.

2) Social Security: Guaranteed work in natural disasters, financial crisis etc.
↳ 90% of MGNREGA Quota of states filled within 3 months due to COVID-19.

3) Rights based Approach from Welfare based Approach.

4) Right to get Allowance in case no work given within 15 days.

5) Ripple Effects in Health, Education.

Recent Changes Amidst COVID-19

1) Budget of MGNREGA increased from

₹ 60,000 cr to ₹ 1 lakh cr.

2) Guaranteed employment for 150 days.

Way forward

1) MGNREGA should be extended to Urban Areas and 'Skilled Work' too.

2) Geo tagging of Assets and Direct Benefit Transfer has further reduced corruption in the scheme. MGNREGA's budget should be increased to ₹ 1.5 lakh cr & guaranteed work for 200 days to achieve 'Sarvodaya'. (Upliftment of All) & SDG #1 (No Poverty).

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19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India-China relations touched a new low amidst Chinese agression along LAC & Pangong Tso (2020) after Doklam (2019).

Challenges to India

1) Sovereignty: China has refused to recognise Ladakh as new Union Territory
↳ CPEC passes through Gilgit Baltistan (which is a part of India), without taking India in confidence.

2) Wolf Warrior Diplomacy: Aggressive diplomacy by China against Indian response to LAC incursion and bonhomie with USA.

3) Indo-Pacific: China constructing a

'String of Pearls' to encircle India in Indo-Pacific.

4) Water Diplomacy: Dam construction in lower reaches of Brahmaputra by 'POWERCHINA' will affect lower riparian North East states.

5) Reducing India's influence in South Asia — Nepal joining BRI, launching Bangladesh Satellite.

6) Blocking India's UNSC Bid.

Opportunity for India

Domestic

1) 'Weaponisation of Global Value Chains' by China has led to Self Sufficiency tendencies in India as it launched 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan'.

2) Infrastructure - With Chinese incursions

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India increased speed of completing Daulat-Beg-Oldie and other critical bridges (Jawahar Tunnel) at Border.

International

1) International Alliances — Resurgence of Quad, inclusion of Australia in Malabar exercise to give concrete reply to China. U.K. proposed 'D-5' too.

2) Aid & Medical Diplomacy by India in Indo-Pacific (Operation Sanjeevani Maldives).

3) Constructing a 'Necklace of Diamonds' against China (Chabahar port, Sabang Port).

India-China are the next big powers. They must engage diplomatically against current 'global power flux' for a peaceful neighbourhood. 'Panchsheel' should be used

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20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

South-Asia is one of the least interconnected regions of the world (5% Intra bloc trade).

Trade & Connectivity the key

1) More than 75% of Nepal's trade passes through India, India is Bangladesh's largest trading partner.

2) Connectivity - Open Borders with Nepal, 100th CAA settling border with Bangladesh,

3) India gave fishing rights over Kathacheemu Island to Sri Lanka.

4) Population - More than 25% of World's population in South Asia.

5) 'Neighbourhood First' policy.

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Challenges

1) Least interconnected in trade.

2) Border: Cross border terrorism on Indo-Pak & Indo-Myanmar border.

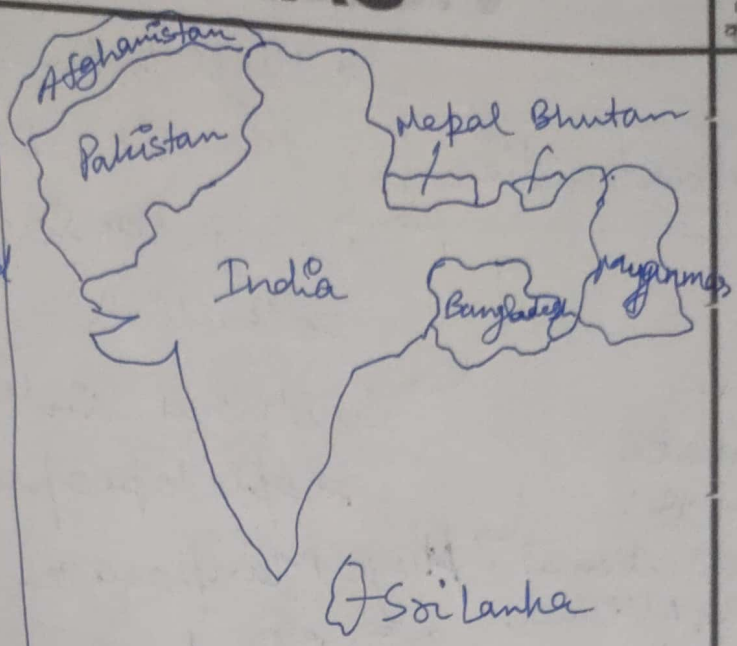

fig. 1. South Asia

3) Poverty: After Sub Saharan Africa, South Asia has most poor (HDI Report).

4) Refugee Crisis: Rohingyas in Myanmar, Tamils in Sri Lanka.

5) Drugs & Human Trafficking (organised Crime): located between 'Golden Crescent' and 'Golden Triangle'.

6) 'Pro China' tilt in Nepal & Sri Lanka.

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Opportunities

- Huge population → large Market & Demand
- Huge Agriculture potential
- Cultural linkages & people to people contact
- Huge Manpower → Demographic Dividend
- Climate Change: International Solar Alliance, Mangdechhu project.

Way Forward

1) Border Disputes should be solved bilaterally (Simla Agreement)
2) Increase Connectivity – BBIN Agreement.
3) Regional Alliances leveraged – SAARC, BIMSTEC.
4) Naval & Military Exercises.

South Asia has the potential to become the 'powerhouse of the World'.

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